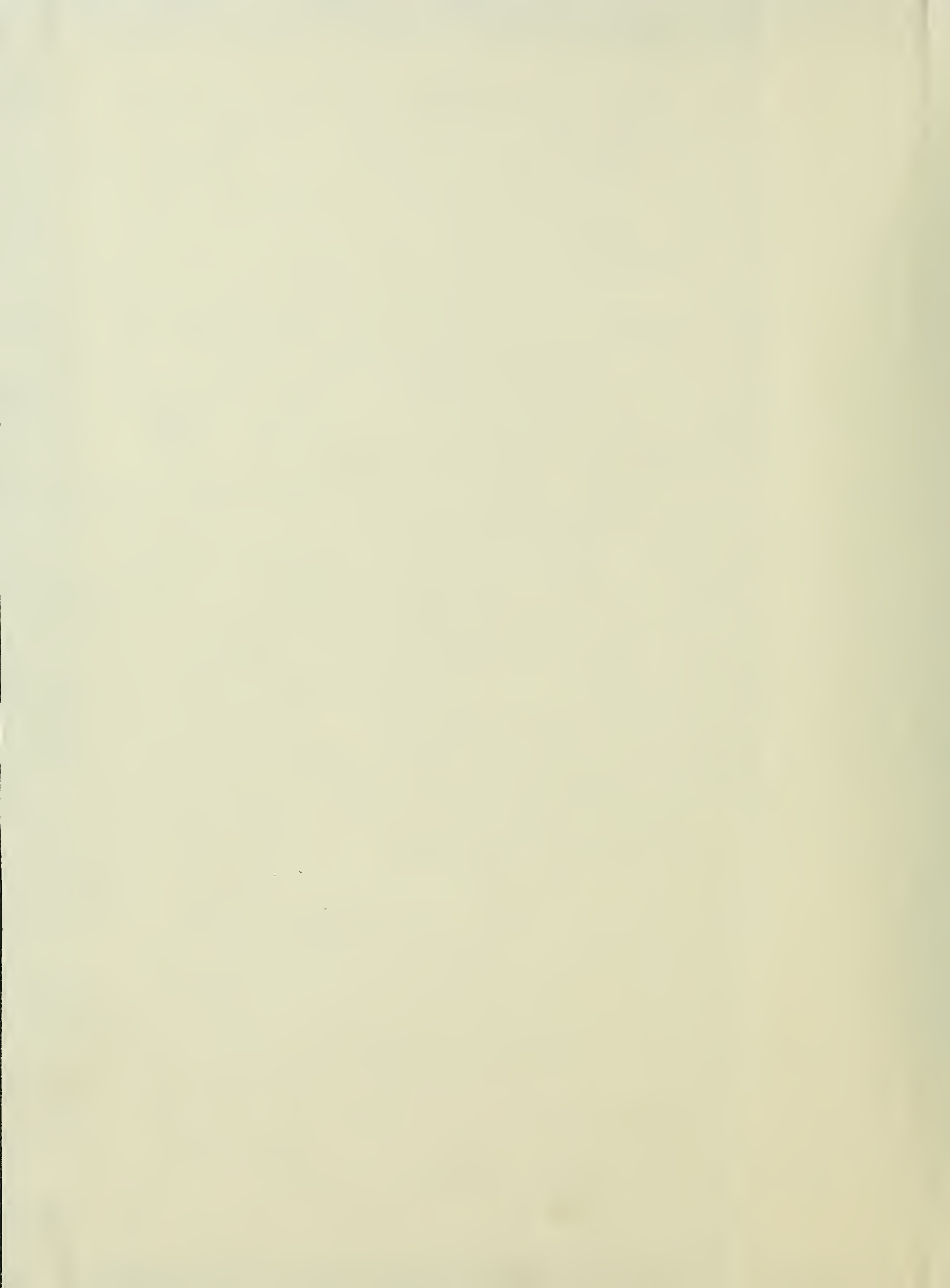


LIBRARY
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use, \$300



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-202

Special Fourth-Class
Rate—Book



1964 Census of Construction Industries
1964 Census of Construction Industries, and All Continuing Special Rate Publications
1964 Census of Construction Industries

Census
HD
9715
.U52
U52x
1984
[v.2]
no. 11
c.2

1982

Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-11

INDUSTRY SERIES

Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1721



U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY

The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series C82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS

1982

Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-11

INDUSTRY SERIES

Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1721

Issued November 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
John G. Keane,
Director



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

John G. Keane, Director

C. L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

Charles A. Waite, Associate Director for
Economic Fields

John H. Berry, Assistant Director for
Economic and Agriculture Censuses

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Leonora M. Gross, Chief

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries. Primary direction of the program was performed by Shirley Kallek, Associate Director for Economic Fields (until May 1983), Charles A. Waite, her successor, and Michael G. Farrell, Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses (until August 1984), and John H. Berry, his successor.

This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division under the general direction of Leonora M. Gross, Chief. Alan I. Blum, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall management of the census of construction industries. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

A. William Visnansky supervised the preparation of this report. Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Otto G. Ricci, Marie Rustin-Sanhueza, and Shirley M. Baker made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

The computer processing system was developed and coordinated under the direction of Barbara M. Walter. Richard W. Swartz made significant contributions to the planning and development of the computer programs, and Herbert S. Isham was responsible for the implementation of those programs. The computer programs were also developed and written by John Sibley, Clifford Jordan, Linda M. Mersch, Adele Cerrelli, and Dan G. Sansbury. Mary D. Brady was responsible for most of the data preparation specifications and procedures. Matthew R. Golas was responsible for the coordination with the Computer Services Division. Johnnye Pringle was responsible for production control of the computer processing. Under the direction of Jesse Pollock, Edward K. Ricketts and Dennis K. Duke developed the sampling plans, some computer processing specifications, and quality control procedures.

Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative record processing, and quality control, along with the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Surveys Division, W. Joel Richardson, Chief.

Planning, design, review, and composition of report forms were performed in the Administrative Services Division, Robert L. Kirkland, Chief.

Publication planning, design, editorial review, composition, and printing procurement were performed in the Publications Services Division, Raymond J. Koski, Chief.

Geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs were developed in the Geography Division, Robert W. Marx, Chief.

Mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review were performed in the Data Preparation Division, Don L. Adams, Chief.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Services Division, C. Thomas DiNenna, Chief (until February 1984), and John E. Halterman, his successor.

Photocomposition programs for the statistical tables were developed in the Systems Support Division, Larry J. Patin, Chief (until October 1983), and Arnold E. Levin, his successor.

Special-purpose computer programs for disclosure analysis were developed in the Business Division, Gerald F. Cranford, Chief (until December 1983), and Howard N. Hamilton, his successor.

The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the staff of the office of the Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses.

Special acknowledgment is also due to the many businesses whose cooperation has contributed to the publication of these data.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Census of construction industries (1982)
1982 census of construction industries.

Contents: [1] Geographic area series — [2] Industry series.

Supt. of Docs. no.: C 3.245/7: CC82-I-

1. Construction industry--United States--Statistics.

I. United States. Bureau of the Census. II. Title.

HD9715.U52C466 1984 338.4'7624'0973 83-600141

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call (301) 763-7546.

INTRODUCTION

	Page
ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME	III
USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES	III
AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES	IV
METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED	IV
CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION	IV
ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING	V
SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES	V
CENSUS REPORT FORMS	VII
DATA PROCESSING	VII
GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION	VII
DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS	VII
SPECIAL TABULATIONS	VIII
RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS	VIII
COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA	VIII
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS	VIII

ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i}{n_c}$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ± Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.



Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors

CONTENTS

[Page numbers listed here omit the prefix that appears as part of the number of each page]

	Page
Introduction	III
Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number	IX
Summary of Findings	3

TABLES

Statistics for Establishments With Payroll

1. General Statistics by State: 1982 and 1977	4
2. Detailed Statistics: 1982 and Earlier Census Years	6
3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation: 1982 and Earlier Census Years	7
4. Value of Inventories : 1982 and 1981	7
5. Selected Statistics by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977	8
6. Selected Statistics by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977	8
7. Construction Receipts by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977	9
8. Selected Statistics by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982	10
9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment by State: 1982	12
10. Construction Receipts by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977	14
11. All Business Receipts by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977	15
12. Profile of Establishments in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years	15
13. Selected Industry Ratios by State: 1982	16

Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries	B-1
C. Geographic Divisions and States	C-1

Publication Program	Inside back cover
-------------------------------	-------------------

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in interior and exterior painting (except roofs), paper hanging, and decorating. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 24,779 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$4.69 billion, of which \$4.65 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$254 million, leaving net construction receipts of about \$4.4 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$3.4 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$959 million for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$116 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 12 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 62 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed an increase of 2 percent from 1977 to a total of 136 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$1.9 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 36.9 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 48.7 million hours.

Payments of \$325 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 8,300 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States	24 779	136 130	121 353	1 875 744	1 589 420	171 602	4 652 154	4 398 612
Alabama	265	1 719	1 500	21 265	17 524	2 287	51 553	48 509
Alaska	68	248	222	6 876	5 767	289	17 880	15 921
Arizona	340	1 657	1 432	19 404	16 367	1 964	47 270	45 650
Arkansas	138	618	563	6 897	6 054	814	17 607	17 011
California	2 668	12 771	11 201	214 927	175 680	13 841	564 638	536 338
Colorado	500	2 820	2 546	37 920	33 000	3 588	87 320	83 215
Connecticut	528	2 090	1 873	26 459	23 382	2 741	70 872	66 303
Delaware	77	361	328	4 488	3 780	411	11 016	10 657
District of Columbia	20	222	199	4 157	3 581	312	8 757	8 421
Florida	1 423	8 860	7 884	92 085	78 148	11 453	247 492	222 964
Georgia	476	3 708	3 316	49 247	42 039	5 106	108 258	102 970
Hawaii	143	918	762	20 446	16 598	1 136	51 621	48 098
Idaho	74	314	258	2 706	2 288	413	11 198	10 488
Illinois	1 088	5 568	4 947	95 576	81 943	6 924	203 739	197 489
Indiana	517	2 590	2 341	36 326	32 228	3 732	89 721	86 464
Iowa	306	1 269	1 129	13 984	11 844	1 410	36 594	34 555
Kansas	261	942	863	11 098	9 395	1 160	31 224	29 420
Kentucky	291	1 757	1 545	22 170	18 406	2 242	51 200	47 261
Louisiana	366	3 285	2 969	45 095	39 504	4 437	107 973	103 141
Maine	138	781	743	7 547	7 049	1 167	17 812	17 436
Maryland	564	3 644	3 281	45 551	37 470	4 976	106 754	99 739
Massachusetts	719	3 860	3 489	47 661	41 965	5 107	134 435	126 007
Michigan	652	3 389	2 914	46 723	39 186	3 818	114 786	107 379
Minnesota	408	1 834	1 585	30 863	25 655	2 158	71 341	68 430
Mississippi	155	798	733	8 491	7 249	1 062	23 169	21 487
Missouri	502	3 295	2 907	55 582	46 743	4 131	120 709	115 975
Montana	79	380	347	3 810	3 474	396	9 295	8 839
Nebraska	182	699	618	7 383	6 589	818	19 025	18 648
Nevada	117	845	776	14 317	12 492	990	33 997	32 238
New Hampshire	138	693	592	8 127	6 350	867	21 077	19 836
New Jersey	892	3 636	3 213	52 946	45 000	4 980	137 989	132 273
New Mexico	135	981	889	10 341	9 106	1 214	24 971	24 323
New York	1 725	10 022	8 923	153 638	130 532	13 806	397 064	371 892
North Carolina	663	3 345	3 096	30 291	26 418	4 216	75 191	71 259
North Dakota	64	298	266	3 141	2 824	446	11 093	10 784
Ohio	1 097	5 116	4 479	70 350	59 398	5 838	168 199	159 902
Oklahoma	360	1 746	1 596	21 579	18 654	2 262	60 477	56 341
Oregon	263	861	782	12 531	11 062	951	34 601	32 828
Pennsylvania	1 191	7 433	6 608	114 806	97 124	8 866	272 783	261 207
Rhode Island	180	554	496	5 822	5 246	716	13 625	12 722
South Carolina	326	2 183	1 991	18 954	16 259	2 827	46 934	44 865
South Dakota	77	198	191	(D)	1 854	265	4 731	4 639
Tennessee	323	2 113	1 927	24 748	20 727	2 592	61 135	58 200
Texas	2 019	15 447	13 942	220 335	187 493	21 105	549 532	514 523
Utah	176	698	653	7 869	6 771	796	19 928	19 133
Vermont	92	323	314	(D)	2 165	432	6 248	6 109
Virginia	793	3 974	3 531	43 833	36 634	4 819	104 877	99 242
Washington	468	1 911	1 614	31 352	24 885	2 050	75 133	71 366
West Virginia	112	493	444	6 542	5 788	605	15 928	15 478
Wisconsin	540	2 591	2 288	32 799	27 567	2 803	77 243	74 819
Wyoming	66	256	237	2 515	2 151	238	6 124	5 802

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
3 359 932	1 074 608	253 542	63 242	90 236	715 937	133 106	3 171 129	2 362 004	(W)	(W)	1	U.S.
36 169	13 620	3 044	1 021	1 536	10 838	1 847	43 121	32 612	7	6	19	Ala.
11 792	(D)	1 958	55	336	5 920	291	12 494	9 136	13	12	17	Alaska
33 044	13 428	1 620	662	1 316	9 665	1 294	29 831	20 658	8	8	12	Ariz.
12 778	4 264	595	130	285	2 855	908	17 743	11 766	13	15	20	Ark.
414 296	124 143	28 300	9 882	10 054	83 990	12 875	423 194	310 461	2	2	6	Calif.
61 244	22 119	4 105	1 016	1 148	10 763	1 961	49 580	36 058	6	6	13	Colo.
51 081	15 458	4 569	683	1 246	7 829	1 822	37 010	27 722	7	7	13	Conn.
7 875	2 844	359	202	87	2 494	693	7 966	6 062	14	10	5	Del.
6 741	(D)	336	62	127	966	269	5 138	3 818	13	8	3	D.C.
161 616	63 514	24 528	3 146	5 099	40 221	6 570	139 377	97 328	4	3	11	Fla.
77 525	25 739	5 288	1 635	2 895	13 308	3 026	59 577	43 214	6	4	4	Ga.
38 371	9 960	3 523	897	797	7 737	952	35 576	26 866	6	5	4	Hawaii
6 882	3 676	710	184	664	4 162	334	8 139	5 981	26	31	34	Idaho
154 460	44 895	6 249	2 333	3 514	30 478	6 245	173 730	133 850	3	3	6	Ill.
67 378	19 663	3 256	1 036	1 149	14 559	2 668	53 675	40 891	7	6	12	Ind.
26 455	9 023	2 038	455	1 005	8 000	1 530	35 967	28 080	10	10	13	Iowa
23 243	(D)	1 804	523	904	8 287	1 095	29 324	22 472	10	10	15	Kans.
36 577	11 499	3 939	649	1 060	8 471	1 583	31 870	24 760	9	7	9	Ky.
77 476	26 045	4 832	2 325	3 084	17 418	3 088	68 099	52 179	5	4	4	La.
14 007	4 324	375	83	169	1 547	631	8 716	6 653	25	27	15	Maine
75 483	24 443	7 015	1 441	2 178	15 368	3 987	84 817	60 539	6	5	7	Md.
97 367	30 129	8 427	1 258	1 442	12 643	3 357	70 754	55 542	5	4	10	Mass.
83 624	25 089	7 407	1 897	2 049	16 372	3 602	100 669	78 835	5	4	9	Mich.
50 393	18 885	2 911	1 166	1 673	12 311	1 790	50 484	37 513	7	5	8	Minn.
16 395	5 786	1 681	199	502	4 121	833	18 173	12 378	12	12	15	Miss.
91 909	24 598	4 734	1 381	2 470	20 776	3 081	75 630	58 248	5	4	5	Mo.
6 729	2 277	455	78	(D)	1 575	354	8 714	6 273	23	20	—	Mont.
13 953	4 734	377	261	255	3 767	836	21 791	16 538	16	14	38	Nebr.
23 540	(D)	1 759	653	729	4 739	951	24 562	18 208	6	7	16	Nev.
15 240	5 407	*1 241	291	*1 088	5 104	588	9 489	6 807	14	17	48	N.H.
102 632	30 402	5 716	1 629	3 840	19 276	3 474	83 225	61 181	5	4	16	N.J.
17 912	6 449	648	321	310	4 023	771	16 814	11 427	14	11	28	N. Mex.
291 155	82 125	25 172	2 799	3 136	37 388	9 397	231 048	176 205	3	2	5	N.Y.
51 691	20 795	3 932	712	2 068	14 831	4 077	57 403	40 160	7	6	13	N.C.
7 982	2 802	309	*25	(D)	1 681	287	6 101	4 275	14	7	—	N. Dak.
122 101	38 712	8 297	2 082	3 186	26 431	5 830	141 799	108 302	4	3	7	Ohio
39 817	16 572	4 136	778	1 899	11 574	1 822	40 624	29 378	8	8	12	Okla.
25 486	7 815	*1 773	1 270	1 287	6 163	1 364	42 431	32 176	11	14	40	Oreg.
204 085	58 598	11 576	3 476	5 362	39 813	7 854	187 870	142 093	3	3	7	Pa.
10 142	2 929	903	86	182	2 026	693	13 492	10 406	13	14	33	R.I.
32 798	12 951	2 069	523	849	6 834	2 352	32 440	23 637	8	8	11	S.C.
3 645	1 010	92	81	*112	679	328	4 886	3 823	29	32	44	S. Dak.
41 345	16 967	2 935	709	1 073	8 630	2 289	45 928	33 035	9	7	4	Tenn.
392 742	124 467	35 008	9 142	11 431	103 403	13 390	305 584	225 131	3	2	5	Tex.
13 495	7 016	795	225	871	4 004	763	16 076	11 824	13	14	20	Utah
4 584	1 545	*139	3	171	647	252	3 637	2 874	21	19	36	Vt.
76 090	24 727	5 635	980	2 389	13 846	3 916	70 391	53 057	5	4	9	Va.
54 293	17 415	3 767	1 558	1 321	12 319	2 157	61 374	44 748	6	5	8	Wash.
11 884	3 829	450	220	328	3 216	520	12 170	9 618	16	13	21	W. Va.
57 954	18 484	2 424	960	1 338	11 699	2 292	57 194	43 228	9	7	12	Wis.
4 434	1 730	322	40	117	1 152	221	5 440	3 992	17	22	22	Wyo.

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	24 779	27 369	29 011	30 295	1	1	2	2
Number of establishments in business at end of year	23 981	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	12 750	21 248	23 828	28 569	2	2	2	2
All employees**	136 130	133 106	136 575	139 196	1	1	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	102 476	101 365	102 938	109 244	1	1	1	1
May	122 997	127 571	123 847	129 086	1	1	1	1
August	133 837	136 342	142 580	145 819	1	1	1	1
November	114 607	119 388	120 621	125 662	1	1	1	1
Average	121 353	121 288	125 807	130 340	1	1	1	1
Other employees:								
March	14 670	11 160	10 438	8 829	2	2	2	2
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	36 859	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	44 299	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	48 741	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	41 702	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	171 602	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	1 875 744	1 361 463	1 080 729	794 018	1	1	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	1 589 420	1 191 130	961 201	719 750	1	1	1	1
Payroll, other employees	286 324	170 333	119 528	74 428	1	1	1	1
First quarter payroll, all employees	386 532	267 898	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	324 644	249 079	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	264 049	161 131	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	60 595	87 949	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	4 688 082	3 205 318	2 405 714	1 781 717	1	1	1	1
Total construction receipts	4 652 154	3 171 129	2 382 301	1 766 017	1	1	1	1
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	1 806 303	1 442 314	941 629	614 564	1	1	2	2
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	35 927	34 189	23 413	15 854	5	4	5	5
Net construction receipts†	4 398 612	3 051 294	2 290 258	1 708 151	1	1	1	1
Value added††	3 359 932	2 362 004	1 839 157	1 363 309	1	1	1	1
Selected payments	1 328 150	843 314	566 557	418 364	1	1	2	1
Materials, components, and supplies ²	958 511	652 394	474 514	360 667	1	1	2	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	253 542	119 835	92 043	57 944	2	2	3	3
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	116 096	71 086	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	13 837	5 840	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	4 365	4 371	(NA)	(NA)	4	4	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	91 239	54 882	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	6 654	5 994	(NA)	(NA)	4	5	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	63 242	34 766	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	42 210	24 914	12 917	6 027	2	1	5	4
For structures	21 032	9 852	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	78 661	67 955	(NA)	(NA)	1	4	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	32 365	28 045	(NA)	(NA)	2	6	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	5 166	3 400	(NA)	(NA)	3	6	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	41 130	36 511	(NA)	(NA)	2	5	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	4 652 154	3 171 129	2 382 301	1 766 017	1	1	1	1
Government owned	588 562	376 108	421 017	311 540	5	1	2	2
Privately owned	4 063 592	2 795 021	1 961 284	1 454 477	1	1	2	1

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	649 317	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	90 236	85 986	35 810	20 491	3	2	3	3
New -----	65 538	70 778	29 306	16 201	3	2	4	3
Used -----	24 698	15 208	6 504	4 290	6	4	7	7
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	23 616	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	715 937	441 654	254 102	(NA)	1	1	3	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	106 590	50 304	29 120	(NA)	2	1	3	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	160 763	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	10 927	10 722	6 487	4 593	4	6	10	10
New structures and related facilities -----	7 537	8 199	3 957	2 702	4	4	7	8
Used structures and related facilities -----	3 390	2 523	2 530	1 891	9	9	13	12
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	3 507	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	168 182	101 139	70 968	(NA)	3	2	6	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	13 986	4 826	3 844	(NA)	3	5	7	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	488 554	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	79 309	75 265	29 323	15 898	3	3	6	5
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	58 001	62 579	25 349	13 499	3	2	4	1
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	33 125	38 666	(NA)	(NA)	4	2	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	21 308	12 686	3 974	2 399	5	4	9	9
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	20 108	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	547 755	340 516	183 134	(NA)	2	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	92 604	45 479	25 276	(NA)	2	1	3	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	24 779	1
Total construction receipts	4 652 154	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	2 990	9
Total construction receipts	1 438 952	2
Inventories¹:		
End of 1982, total	35 305	3
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	615	9
Amount of LIFO reserve	422	13
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	34 690	3
End of 1981, total	35 759	3
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	685	8
Amount of LIFO reserve	463	12
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	35 074	3
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	21 789	1
Total construction receipts	3 213 202	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—									1,000 employees or more
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees		
1982											
Number of establishments -----	24 779	17 708	4 055	1 861	913	170	60	8	3		
All employees** -----	136 130	34 474	26 103	24 317	26 691	11 266	8 811	2 696	1 771		
Payroll, all employees -----	1 875 744	303 509	309 251	340 279	446 288	226 358	166 526	52 014	31 519		
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	171 602	41 099	30 814	29 506	35 094	16 287	12 903	5 895	(D)		
All business receipts -----	4 688 082	1 026 691	777 254	826 854	1 000 166	495 025	376 884	185 208	(D)		
Total construction receipts -----	4 652 154	1 021 707	768 636	819 521	990 334	491 644	375 601	114 099	70 611		
Net construction receipts† -----	4 398 612	961 482	720 741	770 257	939 850	463 479	367 737	175 066	(D)		
Value added†† -----	3 359 932	718 588	543 431	583 943	719 800	353 406	293 888	87 553	59 322		
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	1 074 608	247 877	185 927	193 647	229 882	113 453	75 131	18 100	10 589		
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	253 542	60 225	47 895	49 264	50 483	28 165	7 864	9 644	(D)		
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	63 242	9 342	10 275	11 505	15 882	8 761	4 781	1 775	920		
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	90 236	20 565	17 648	19 158	16 681	6 917	5 574	3 691	(D)		
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	715 937	186 464	140 087	123 813	139 102	54 629	48 258	23 583	(D)		
1977											
All employees** -----	133 106	38 101	28 315	25 500	21 723	9 205	6 492	3 771	(D)		
Total construction receipts -----	3 171 129	824 229	601 758	592 425	604 003	275 998	175 298	97 418	(D)		
Value added†† -----	2 362 004	603 953	446 559	446 395	453 265	198 410	136 123	77 300	(D)		
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	2	3	3	2	2	(W)	(W)	(W)		
Net construction receipts† -----	1	2	3	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	-		
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	3	7	8	9	3	(W)	(W)	(W)	-		

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1982											
Number of establishments -----	24 779	5 458	4 620	5 879	5 129	1 931	1 025	529	145	44	17
All employees** -----	136 130	6 925	9 198	17 029	26 665	20 293	17 423	17 971	9 582	5 808	5 235
Payroll, all employees -----	1 875 744	23 877	54 247	137 787	293 865	272 462	288 067	343 606	210 953	132 637	118 241
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	171 602	6 383	9 266	18 917	32 524	24 937	22 918	25 002	14 983	8 838	7 828
All business receipts -----	4 688 082	64 150	168 791	419 020	782 175	666 132	704 765	807 694	483 961	298 807	292 585
Total construction receipts -----	4 652 154	64 108	168 363	415 996	776 390	659 172	698 945	798 641	480 261	298 190	292 087
Net construction receipts† -----	4 398 612	62 203	163 495	399 110	732 970	619 499	652 910	750 463	453 629	276 083	288 248
Value added†† -----	3 359 932	46 918	119 956	299 025	553 450	467 100	496 232	575 208	343 939	214 563	243 538
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	1 074 608	15 327	43 966	103 108	185 306	159 359	162 498	184 307	113 390	62 136	45 208
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	253 542	1 904	4 868	16 885	43 419	39 673	46 035	48 178	26 632	22 107	3 839
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	63 242	570	1 793	3 232	8 134	8 237	10 633	13 392	8 017	4 800	4 432
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	90 236	701	3 704	7 969	15 430	14 728	16 411	15 580	5 792	4 259	5 660
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	715 937	15 257	34 588	77 862	130 593	112 465	99 105	117 849	51 578	41 114	35 523
1977											
All employees** -----	133 106	10 053	13 997	21 730	28 893	17 727	15 754	13 681	6 760	14 511	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	3 171 129	94 716	247 662	440 121	651 415	463 478	444 149	445 884	235 533	1148 172	(NA)
Value added†† -----	2 362 004	70 017	183 394	325 169	478 757	347 006	333 514	339 503	168 856	1115 790	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	3	14	9	8	6	10	11	6	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

*Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction ¹	Maintenance and repair			
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1982						
Total construction receipts†	4 652 154	2 079 741	2 572 412	1	1	1
Building construction	3 527 523	1 575 542	1 951 982	1	1	1
Single-family houses	906 805	378 552	528 253	2	2	2
Single-family houses, detached	739 396	290 218	449 178	2	3	2
Single-family houses, attached	167 408	88 333	79 075	4	5	6
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	316 700	116 839	199 861	3	5	3
Other residential buildings	141 730	72 053	69 677	2	3	4
Office and bank buildings	733 063	376 557	356 506	1	1	2
Office buildings	610 162	321 839	288 323	1	1	2
Bank buildings and other financial institutions	122 900	54 718	68 182	2	3	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses	717 225	310 282	406 942	1	1	2
Industrial buildings	624 466	253 227	371 239	1	2	2
Warehouses	92 758	57 054	35 703	3	2	6
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	274 155	121 271	152 883	2	2	4
Religious buildings	68 783	22 472	46 310	4	4	4
Educational buildings	148 255	63 108	85 146	3	4	4
Hospitals and institutional buildings	162 042	92 051	69 991	2	3	3
Other nonresidential buildings	58 765	22 357	36 418	8	18	9
Nonbuilding construction	599 307	243 596	355 710	2	3	2
Highways, streets, and related facilities	71 480	33 204	38 275	10	13	12
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	21 900	4 758	17 141	13	12	15
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	40 182	23 758	16 423	6	6	9
Sewage treatment plants	22 444	14 534	7 909	6	7	7
Water treatment plants	17 737	9 223	8 513	11	8	17
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes	167 871	50 703	117 168	3	3	3
Power plants	147 108	88 986	58 122	1	(W)	2
Power plants, nuclear	78 028	57 482	20 545	1	(W)	5
Power plants, except nuclear	69 080	31 503	37 577	2	1	3
Other nonbuilding construction	150 766	42 187	108 581	14	20	17
Construction work, n.s.k.	525 323	260 602	264 719	3	3	3
1977						
Total construction receipts†	3 171 129	1 612 859	1 558 270	1	1	1
Building construction	2 381 769	1 188 272	1 193 497	1	1	1
Single-family houses	821 618	438 286	383 332	2	2	2
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	282 108	127 002	155 106	2	2	2
Other residential buildings	77 482	32 727	44 755	3	4	4
Office and bank buildings	282 665	136 309	146 356	1	1	2
Industrial buildings and warehouses	440 963	206 793	234 170	1	2	2
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	143 958	64 500	79 458	2	2	2
Religious buildings	59 193	21 088	38 105	3	3	4
Educational buildings	118 244	73 485	44 759	2	2	3
Hospitals and institutional buildings	105 415	68 156	37 259	2	2	2
Other nonresidential buildings	50 124	19 927	30 197	4	3	6
Nonbuilding construction	381 682	169 867	211 815	1	2	2
Highways, streets, and related facilities	38 475	22 731	15 744	6	7	7
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	37 967	10 388	27 579	5	7	6
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	33 417	25 447	7 970	3	3	1
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes	92 946	30 341	62 605	1	1	1
Power plants	63 417	37 509	25 908	1	1	1
Other nonbuilding construction	115 460	43 451	72 009	2	3	3
Construction work, n.s.k.	407 788	254 298	153 490	2	2	3

¹For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H	
All establishments -----	24 779	136 130	1 875 744	4 652 154	2 503 018	4 398 612	3 359 932	253 542	1	1	2
Establishments not specializing by type -----	4 816	45 867	754 012	1 755 542	(NA)	1 665 086	1 281 834	90 455	2	1	3
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more -----	19 962	90 263	1 121 732	2 896 612	2 503 018	2 733 526	2 078 097	163 086	1	1	3
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type -----	8 747	25 806	240 142	659 411	562 678	619 121	470 557	40 290	2	2	6
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	3 540	8 839	75 794	225 241	225 241	211 882	158 452	13 359	5	4	11
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	1 822	5 022	46 056	129 210	119 918	122 538	92 668	6 672	5	5	15
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	1 162	4 105	40 143	102 000	83 597	97 377	75 035	4 623	6	5	12
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	1 145	3 831	35 901	94 946	69 403	88 141	67 061	6 805	7	7	12
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	826	2 884	33 709	81 614	50 086	77 516	60 625	4 097	6	5	13
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	249	1 124	8 538	26 399	14 430	21 666	16 714	4 732	8	9	7
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED											
All establishments specializing in type -----	918	3 032	28 169	74 558	62 258	68 772	49 648	5 786	7	7	24
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	406	1 151	8 461	27 908	27 908	24 988	17 798	2 920	12	16	34
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	94	314	2 973	7 741	7 127	7 479	5 800	*261	20	22	54
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	128	533	5 303	12 915	10 502	12 402	8 551	513	17	15	15
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	76	278	4 079	9 693	7 050	8 417	6 498	1 276	20	18	25
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	181	506	4 590	11 460	6 985	10 661	7 213	799	17	20	25
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	32	249	2 762	4 841	2 684	4 825	3 787	*16	31	29	48
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE APARTMENTS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	1 150	6 526	72 353	187 961	155 758	171 511	123 341	16 450	5	5	12
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	388	1 786	21 693	55 303	55 303	49 571	35 269	5 732	8	10	25
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	223	1 264	13 890	38 083	35 270	35 395	26 583	2 687	11	8	26
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	119	729	7 701	21 355	17 794	18 601	13 063	2 754	19	14	16
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	181	1 111	10 494	27 114	19 655	25 161	17 787	1 953	13	11	23
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	183	1 288	14 303	34 206	21 245	31 558	22 767	2 648	17	13	34
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	54	348	4 271	11 899	6 489	11 224	7 870	675	16	19	33
OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	170	1 170	15 183	46 369	33 727	39 678	30 855	6 690	9	7	15
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	27	97	2 110	8 539	8 539	5 903	4 364	2 636	25	17	21
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	*16	*42	410	1 160	1 046	986	955	174	41	27	36
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	23	112	1 559	7 657	6 287	7 088	5 513	*569	28	18	46
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	32	267	2 905	8 434	6 002	7 116	5 024	*1 318	24	31	68
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	45	356	4 181	10 396	6 279	9 597	8 256	799	15	10	13
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	26	296	4 018	10 183	5 573	8 988	6 742	1 194	19	14	12
BANK BUILDINGS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	142	328	4 388	11 231	8 567	10 695	7 670	*536	14	20	46
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	*12	25	*578	*2 294	*2 294	*2 074	*1 520	*220	40	62	64
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	*8	*40	*616	*1 017	*925	*1 017	*808	-	61	62	-
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	*16	109	1 870	4 130	3 101	3 960	2 753	(S)	18	23	-
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	*18	*56	*716	*2 269	*1 387	*2 133	*1 453	*136	56	44	70
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	88	98	*608	*1 521	858	*1 511	*1 135	*10	18	46	71
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	1 093	11 376	179 240	419 345	341 957	395 868	302 615	23 476	3	2	9
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	543	4 836	69 521	158 040	158 040	153 171	117 426	4 868	4	3	9
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	101	1 000	14 644	30 096	27 876	29 159	22 520	937	14	9	15
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	114	1 204	18 360	44 197	36 331	42 283	31 929	1 914	14	10	29
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	151	1 473	25 046	60 757	43 894	58 243	45 692	2 514	7	5	11
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	137	2 103	35 822	92 734	57 929	80 375	59 750	12 359	5	5	16
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	46	759	15 846	33 520	17 885	32 637	25 295	883	9	7	30
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	662	7 421	141 627	318 207	247 322	300 217	235 477	17 989	4	2	10
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	225	2 341	40 750	83 817	83 817	77 830	58 121	5 987	10	7	29
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	61	403	7 832	15 824	14 697	15 383	12 214	441	11	11	23
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	94	581	10 053	21 879	17 903	20 606	16 286	1 273	11	9	16
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	114	1 908	36 413	93 767	68 876	91 213	77 082	2 553	4	3	7
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	140	1 840	40 037	87 813	53 945	81 483	61 918	6 330	5	3	2
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	26	347	6 541	15 105	8 081	13 701	9 854	1 404	13	7	14
STORES, RESTAURANTS, PUBLIC GARAGES, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	593	3 225	44 806	116 165	100 465	109 625	85 611	6 540	6	5	11
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	271	1 601	25 665	64 330	64 330	60 581	47 890	3 749	9	9	17
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	64	240	1 734	5 103	4 856	4 835	3 714	268	23	20	35
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	42	300	4 391	10 497	8 634	9 902	8 074	595	18	17	17
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	88	265	3 165	9 011	6 602	8 521	6 342	489	21	19	29
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	76	460	5 814	16 181	9 770	15 382	11 890	799	19	17	33
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	51	358	4 036	11 042	6 271	10 403	7 699	639	22	16	30

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H	
RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	78	320	4 766	11 573	9 328	10 761	8 386	812	22	19	37
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	*9	54	923	2 564	2 564	(D)	1 853	(D)	37	35	-
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	5	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	*5	69	1 325	3 108	2 586	(D)	2 165	(D)	32	27	-
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	*15	148	1 877	*4 205	*3 144	3 836	2 966	(S)	37	41	-
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	44	44	616	1 641	984	1 641	1 357	-	23	27	-
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	269	1 458	17 084	42 597	33 637	38 887	28 619	3 710	12	10	19
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	30	164	3 806	8 713	8 713	8 137	6 274	*576	27	30	46
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	42	170	2 092	7 314	6 921	7 098	5 563	(S)	32	31	-
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	23	121	2 185	4 492	3 648	3 725	2 277	*767	26	31	41
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	109	488	3 468	9 887	7 102	8 304	6 117	1 582	19	25	35
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	40	387	3 909	8 349	5 061	7 911	5 869	438	26	21	19
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	24	128	1 624	3 842	2 191	3 711	2 518	131	21	16	34
HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	138	1 129	17 349	38 815	30 904	36 931	27 268	1 883	9	8	9
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	35	291	6 167	13 438	13 438	12 838	9 259	600	11	11	12
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	*7	*53	1 080	2 657	2 443	(D)	1 742	(D)	42	21	-
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	19	140	1 884	3 781	3 024	(D)	2 800	(D)	39	26	-
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	31	180	2 050	5 542	4 078	5 299	3 535	*243	35	36	58
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	28	309	4 060	8 139	4 978	7 683	6 139	456	18	12	12
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	17	156	2 108	5 257	2 941	5 160	3 792	*97	29	27	46
BLAST FURNACES, PETROLEUM REFINERIES, AND CHEMICAL COMPLEXES											
All establishments specializing in type -----	141	3 061	59 580	159 616	126 989	156 721	122 664	2 895	5	3	10
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	84	1 159	18 782	46 506	46 506	45 028	33 400	1 478	8	6	5
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	16	732	13 604	28 110	25 851	27 672	22 253	438	6	7	32
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	11	190	4 292	10 824	8 898	10 765	7 802	*59	13	13	54
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	6	318	6 385	17 921	13 316	17 434	(D)	*487	3	4	50
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	12	400	9 485	30 216	18 781	29 862	22 381	354	21	9	22
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	*11	262	7 031	26 039	13 635	25 960	(D)	79	11	8	9

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	24 779	121 353	171 602	102 476	36 859	122 997	44 299
Alabama	265	1 500	2 287	1 330	484	1 553	649
Alaska	68	222	289	198	63	204	73
Arizona	340	1 432	1 964	1 363	480	1 506	517
Arkansas	138	563	814	540	189	623	224
California	2 668	11 201	13 841	10 209	3 258	11 267	3 636
Colorado	500	2 546	3 588	2 283	780	2 594	938
Connecticut	528	1 873	2 741	1 388	539	1 979	740
Delaware	77	328	411	276	87	325	101
District of Columbia	20	199	312	187	73	200	84
Florida	1 423	7 884	11 453	7 103	2 717	7 927	2 936
Georgia	476	3 316	5 106	3 112	1 156	3 514	1 319
Hawaii	143	762	1 136	776	270	737	286
Idaho	74	258	413	162	65	231	96
Illinois	1 088	4 947	6 924	3 964	1 479	5 038	1 799
Indiana	517	2 341	3 732	1 983	885	2 164	857
Iowa	306	1 129	1 410	843	279	1 141	356
Kansas	261	863	1 160	684	240	856	305
Kentucky	291	1 545	2 242	1 242	432	1 515	572
Louisiana	366	2 969	4 437	2 829	1 032	2 915	1 114
Maine	138	743	1 167	366	148	579	216
Maryland	564	3 281	4 976	2 629	1 028	3 161	1 215
Massachusetts	719	3 489	5 107	2 344	836	3 720	1 381
Michigan	652	2 914	3 818	2 406	772	2 840	953
Minnesota	408	1 585	2 158	1 102	388	1 658	572
Mississippi	155	733	1 062	766	279	698	257
Missouri	502	2 907	4 131	2 312	813	2 901	1 060
Montana	79	347	396	269	78	397	108
Nebraska	182	618	818	395	131	618	216
Nevada	117	776	990	704	223	827	275
New Hampshire	138	592	867	394	145	578	230
New Jersey	892	3 213	4 980	2 251	886	3 499	1 354
New Mexico	135	889	1 214	768	263	906	323
New York	1 725	8 923	13 806	6 978	3 085	9 215	3 559
North Carolina	663	3 096	4 216	2 804	948	3 104	1 091
North Dakota	64	266	446	147	59	273	123
Ohio	1 097	4 479	5 838	3 349	1 102	4 757	1 566
Oklahoma	360	1 596	2 262	1 543	505	1 572	564
Oregon	263	782	951	690	205	848	287
Pennsylvania	1 191	6 608	8 866	5 250	1 765	6 844	2 298
Rhode Island	180	496	716	287	113	520	169
South Carolina	326	1 991	2 827	1 722	634	2 042	716
South Dakota	77	191	265	151	*55	181	73
Tennessee	323	1 927	2 592	1 706	541	2 050	697
Texas	2 019	13 942	21 105	13 084	4 847	13 808	5 322
Utah	176	653	796	586	164	669	206
Vermont	92	314	432	227	85	293	104
Virginia	793	3 531	4 819	3 084	1 048	3 472	1 247
Washington	468	1 614	2 050	1 423	465	1 634	535
West Virginia	112	444	605	359	111	491	175
Wisconsin	540	2 288	2 803	1 676	550	2 352	730
Wyoming	66	237	238	220	53	187	50

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)											
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
133 837	48 741	114 607	41 702	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U.S.
1 540	589	1 500	563	7	7	9	9	7	8	8	9	8	8	Ala.
271	88	188	63	15	14	14	20	16	20	19	21	14	20	Alaska
1 418	489	1 323	476	8	9	9	11	8	11	10	12	9	11	Ariz.
582	213	480	186	14	14	14	19	16	18	18	18	15	19	Ark.
11 718	3 752	10 269	3 193	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	Calif.
2 757	1 003	2 385	866	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	9	7	8	Colo.
2 177	839	1 647	622	7	8	9	11	8	10	8	10	8	11	Conn.
384	121	287	100	14	12	15	18	16	17	15	16	13	17	Del.
225	81	195	73	14	15	15	18	14	16	13	17	15	19	D.C.
8 101	2 966	7 767	2 833	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	7	5	Fla.
3 490	1 406	2 966	1 223	6	5	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	Ga.
734	299	754	279	6	7	6	9	7	9	6	9	6	9	Hawaii
330	140	259	110	27	29	28	37	30	36	27	32	29	35	Idaho
5 463	1 979	4 599	1 665	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	Ill.
3 062	1 225	1 901	763	7	7	5	6	6	8	15	17	6	7	Ind.
1 395	471	967	303	10	11	11	16	11	13	13	16	13	16	Iowa
960	347	808	267	10	11	11	16	10	14	13	15	11	16	Kans.
1 804	700	1 434	536	9	9	12	14	10	12	11	12	9	10	Ky.
3 158	1 237	2 826	1 053	5	4	5	5	6	5	6	5	5	6	La.
1 093	446	*854	*356	26	30	16	21	14	17	34	39	42	47	Maine
3 548	1 422	3 502	1 310	6	6	6	8	6	7	6	7	6	7	Md.
4 088	1 581	3 508	1 307	5	5	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	Mass.
3 426	1 198	2 608	894	5	6	6	7	6	8	6	7	5	7	Mich.
1 956	687	1 354	508	8	7	8	11	9	10	10	9	7	9	Minn.
742	271	696	253	12	13	14	16	12	15	12	15	12	16	Miss.
3 267	1 204	2 907	1 052	5	5	5	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	Mo.
389	119	285	90	23	23	24	29	25	27	23	27	23	28	Mont.
837	287	542	181	16	17	16	21	16	19	22	22	17	22	Nebr.
762	245	733	246	6	7	7	9	8	11	6	10	5	9	Nev.
796	306	509	185	14	15	15	19	15	19	18	20	15	19	N.H.
3 625	1 476	3 096	1 263	5	6	5	7	6	7	6	8	6	7	N.J.
999	332	851	294	15	10	13	14	14	12	19	12	15	13	N. Mex.
9 809	3 764	8 882	3 396	3	4	3	12	3	3	3	3	3	4	N.Y.
3 227	1 137	3 033	1 039	8	7	8	9	8	9	8	8	8	9	N.C.
336	147	268	115	14	16	16	24	14	21	16	21	15	19	N. Dak.
5 331	1 804	3 886	1 364	4	4	5	7	4	5	4	5	4	5	Ohio
1 629	618	1 526	573	8	9	10	11	10	11	9	10	9	11	Okla.
839	279	609	178	11	13	11	17	12	17	13	17	13	18	Oreg.
7 600	2 651	6 116	2 149	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	Pa.
598	247	494	185	13	14	19	26	14	19	14	18	14	19	R.I.
2 136	782	1 970	693	8	8	9	10	9	10	9	9	8	9	S.C.
231	*86	130	*49	29	35	32	44	29	40	32	41	37	48	S. Dak.
1 923	692	1 873	660	9	8	10	10	11	9	9	9	10	10	Tenn.
14 737	5 594	13 540	5 341	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Tex.
749	231	561	194	14	16	14	20	14	19	15	20	15	19	Utah
399	144	289	98	21	23	25	31	23	29	20	26	25	30	Vt.
4 001	1 347	3 249	1 175	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	7	Va.
1 724	577	1 451	472	6	6	7	9	6	8	7	8	7	10	Wash.
443	172	390	146	17	18	20	23	18	23	17	22	18	23	W. Va.
2 756	851	2 077	672	10	8	10	11	10	10	11	10	10	11	Wis.
259	68	251	65	17	24	20	35	20	34	19	31	18	31	Wyo.

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A÷F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E	
United States -----	4 652 155	24 397	4 159 753	3 859	492 401	3 171 129	46.7	1	1	
Alabama -----	57 296	264	42 205	95	15 090	43 742	31.0	6	7	4
Alaska -----	19 766	68	17 880	14	1 886	19 840	-4	10	11	2
Arizona -----	52 051	340	45 915	49	6 135	29 265	77.9	9	10	7
Arkansas -----	22 329	138	17 135	39	5 193	20 144	10.8	12	15	2
California -----	567 798	2 667	556 906	47	10 891	412 501	37.6	2	3	13
Colorado -----	86 642	497	84 107	51	2 535	50 015	73.2	6	7	8
Connecticut -----	72 498	526	66 188	65	6 310	38 047	90.5	8	8	9
Delaware -----	17 179	75	9 929	65	7 249	12 114	41.8	8	10	6
District of Columbia -----	24 450	20	6 092	186	18 357	15 946	53.3	7	12	8
Florida -----	245 694	1 406	217 797	128	27 897	139 110	76.6	4	4	6
Georgia -----	92 848	475	83 588	77	9 259	54 071	71.7	5	5	5
Hawaii -----	54 374	143	51 189	31	3 185	36 785	47.8	6	6	31
Idaho -----	9 532	74	8 102	36	1 430	9 175	3.9	23	28	12
Illinois -----	190 888	1 076	173 523	152	17 365	177 580	7.5	3	4	6
Indiana -----	99 028	513	79 132	132	19 895	60 210	64.5	6	7	4
Iowa -----	38 692	296	32 125	59	6 566	35 311	9.6	8	10	14
Kansas -----	38 126	261	27 181	108	10 944	37 737	1.0	8	11	18
Kentucky -----	50 854	288	41 212	108	9 641	32 332	57.3	6	8	10
Louisiana -----	142 501	365	102 859	66	39 642	85 907	65.9	3	4	1
Maine -----	20 644	138	17 812	48	2 832	11 259	83.4	22	25	16
Maryland -----	93 082	535	78 764	123	14 317	76 494	21.7	5	6	5
Massachusetts -----	130 329	701	121 269	176	9 060	70 257	85.5	5	5	16
Michigan -----	110 218	631	107 595	41	2 623	103 635	6.4	6	6	21
Minnesota -----	63 301	407	60 430	42	2 870	47 898	32.2	5	5	22
Mississippi -----	30 624	138	18 052	81	12 571	23 210	31.9	9	14	6
Missouri -----	97 970	493	92 006	67	5 963	58 121	68.6	5	5	17
Montana -----	10 030	79	(D)	23	(D)	9 584	4.7	17	-	-
Nebraska -----	20 546	180	16 985	70	3 560	23 596	-12.9	14	16	28
Nevada -----	34 644	116	32 016	36	2 628	25 198	37.5	7	7	17
New Hampshire -----	29 399	130	19 471	77	9 928	10 159	189.4	15	23	14
New Jersey -----	128 904	872	114 583	132	14 321	86 824	48.5	4	5	12
New Mexico -----	27 010	130	22 827	32	4 183	17 336	55.8	10	12	5
New York -----	388 738	1 679	365 850	141	22 888	220 185	76.6	3	3	14
North Carolina -----	78 381	659	70 986	72	7 395	60 580	29.4	7	8	4
North Dakota -----	8 475	64	4 928	24	3 547	7 438	13.9	11	17	13
Ohio -----	174 807	1 068	147 906	90	26 900	138 553	26.2	3	4	1
Oklahoma -----	62 931	360	54 833	67	8 098	38 843	62.0	9	8	12
Oregon -----	35 634	263	32 487	46	3 146	38 293	-6.9	15	14	32
Pennsylvania -----	228 931	1 171	218 096	156	10 835	156 866	45.9	4	4	7
Rhode Island -----	15 298	180	12 852	33	2 446	14 962	2.2	13	13	26
South Carolina -----	49 634	315	36 792	71	12 842	35 433	40.1	6	9	6
South Dakota -----	5 094	77	(D)	14	(D)	5 671	-10.2	28	-	-
Tennessee -----	69 566	322	55 221	77	14 345	45 813	51.8	6	8	7
Texas -----	523 558	1 974	502 640	131	20 918	292 297	79.1	3	3	5
Utah -----	20 055	175	18 152	26	1 902	16 492	21.6	14	16	29
Vermont -----	7 275	82	5 553	24	1 722	5 649	28.8	19	18	32
Virginia -----	115 384	781	91 940	151	23 444	80 769	42.9	4	5	4
Washington -----	78 241	463	69 156	66	9 084	59 464	31.6	6	5	11
West Virginia -----	23 817	107	13 958	86	9 859	17 365	37.2	8	14	8
Wisconsin -----	77 471	536	74 879	52	2 591	55 618	39.3	7	7	7
Wyoming -----	9 596	66	6 124	65	3 472	7 628	25.8	15	23	18

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business.....	4 688 082	3 205 318	1	1
General building contractor	12 282	51 358	12	5
Carpentry contractor	24 569	13 424	6	7
Drywall contractor.....	84 531	33 448	3	5
Floor covering contractor, except wood	11 782	5 031	12	7
Insulation contractor	4 129	3 501	13	6
Painting contractor	3 832 598	2 645 494	1	1
Paper hanging contractor	366 385	200 694	2	2
Plastering contractor	9 822	3 703	10	8
Residential remodeling contractor	10 300	(NA)	19	(NA)
Roofing contractor	10 534	6 732	16	9
Waterproofing, dampproofing, and fireproofing contractor.....	19 221	5 804	5	2
Sandblasting contractor	27 484	14 307	7	4
Retail trade	15 020	19 548	7	5
Other activities	259 425	202 274	15	2

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees**	5.5	4.9	4.7	1
Number of construction workers	4.9	4.4	4.3	1
Number of all other employees .....	.6	.4	.4	2
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000.. 75.7	49.7	37.3	1
Construction worker wages	do.. 64.1	43.5	33.1	1
Other employee salaries	do.. 11.6	6.2	4.1	1
All business receipts	do.. 189.2	117.1	82.9	1
Total construction receipts	do.. 187.8	115.9	82.1	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	do.. 43.4	26.4	16.4	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	do.. 10.2	4.4	3.2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	do.. 3.6	3.1	1.2	3
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do.. 28.9	16.1	8.8	1
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees	do.. 13.8	10.2	7.9	1
All business receipts	do.. 34.4	24.1	17.6	1
Value added††	do.. 24.7	17.8	13.5	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages	do.. 13.1	9.8	7.6	1
Total construction receipts	do.. 38.3	26.2	18.9	1
Construction worker hours	thousand.. 1.4	(NA)	(NA)	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries	\$1,000.. 19.5	15.3	11.5	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees .....	.403	.429	.454	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	.231	.228	.199	1
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others .....	.054	.038	.039	2
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	.019	.027	.015	3
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures .....	.014	.011	(NA)	2

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States	5.5	13.8	1.4	38.3	.403	.231	.054	.019	.014
Alabama	6.5	12.4	1.5	34.4	.412	.264	.059	.030	.020
Alaska	3.6	27.7	1.3	80.5	.385	(D)	.110	.019	.003
Arizona	4.9	11.7	1.4	33.0	.410	.284	.034	.028	.014
Arkansas	4.5	11.2	1.4	31.3	.392	.242	.034	.016	.007
California	4.8	16.8	1.2	50.4	.381	.220	.050	.018	.018
Colorado	5.6	13.4	1.4	34.3	.434	.253	.047	.013	.012
Connecticut	4.0	12.7	1.5	37.8	.373	.218	.064	.018	.010
Delaware	4.7	12.4	1.3	33.6	.407	.258	.033	.008	.018
District of Columbia	11.1	18.7	1.6	44.0	.475	(D)	.038	.015	.007
Florida	6.2	10.4	1.5	31.4	.372	.257	.099	.021	.013
Georgia	7.8	13.3	1.5	32.6	.455	.238	.049	.027	.015
Hawaii	6.4	22.3	1.5	67.7	.396	.193	.068	.015	.017
Idaho	4.2	8.6	1.6	43.4	.242	.328	.063	.059	.016
Illinois	5.1	17.2	1.4	41.2	.469	.220	.031	.017	.011
Indiana	5.0	14.0	1.6	38.3	.405	.219	.036	.013	.012
Iowa	4.1	11.0	1.2	32.4	.382	.247	.056	.027	.012
Kansas	3.6	11.8	1.3	36.2	.355	(D)	.058	.029	.017
Kentucky	6.0	12.6	1.5	33.1	.433	.225	.077	.021	.013
Louisiana	9.0	13.7	1.5	36.4	.418	.241	.045	.029	.022
Maine	5.7	9.7	1.6	24.0	.424	.243	.021	.009	.005
Maryland	6.5	12.5	1.5	32.5	.427	.229	.066	.020	.013
Massachusetts	5.4	12.3	1.5	38.5	.355	.224	.063	.011	.009
Michigan	5.2	13.8	1.3	39.4	.407	.219	.065	.018	.017
Minnesota	4.5	16.8	1.4	45.0	.433	.265	.041	.023	.016
Mississippi	5.1	10.6	1.4	31.6	.366	.250	.073	.022	.009
Missouri	6.6	16.9	1.4	41.5	.460	.204	.039	.020	.011
Montana	4.8	10.0	1.1	26.8	.410	.245	.049	(D)	.008
Nebraska	3.8	10.6	1.3	30.8	.388	.249	.020	.013	.014
Nevada	7.2	16.9	1.3	43.8	.421	(D)	.052	.021	.019
New Hampshire	5.0	11.7	1.5	35.6	.386	.257	*.059	*.052	.014
New Jersey	4.1	14.6	1.5	42.9	.384	.220	.041	.028	.012
New Mexico	7.3	10.5	1.4	28.1	.414	.258	.026	.012	.013
New York	5.8	15.3	1.5	44.5	.387	.207	.063	.008	.007
North Carolina	5.0	9.1	1.4	24.3	.403	.277	.052	.028	.009
North Dakota	4.7	10.5	1.7	41.7	.283	.253	.028	(D)	*.002
Ohio	4.7	13.8	1.3	37.6	.418	.230	.049	.019	.012
Oklahoma	4.8	12.4	1.4	37.9	.357	.274	.068	.031	.013
Oregon	3.3	14.6	1.2	44.2	.362	.226	*.051	*.037	.037
Pennsylvania	6.2	15.4	1.3	41.3	.421	.215	.042	.020	.013
Rhode Island	3.1	10.5	1.4	27.5	.427	.215	.066	.013	.006
South Carolina	6.7	8.7	1.4	23.6	.404	.276	.044	.018	.011
South Dakota	2.6	(D)	1.4	24.8	(D)	.213	.019	*.024	.017
Tennessee	6.5	11.7	1.3	31.7	.405	.278	.048	.018	.012
Texas	7.7	14.3	1.5	39.4	.401	.226	.064	.021	.017
Utah	4.0	11.3	1.2	30.5	.395	.352	.040	.044	.011
Vermont	3.5	(D)	1.4	19.9	(D)	.247	*.022	.027	.001
Virginia	5.0	11.0	1.4	29.7	.418	.236	.054	.023	.009
Washington	4.1	16.4	1.3	46.6	.417	.232	.050	.018	.021
West Virginia	4.4	13.3	1.4	35.9	.411	.240	.028	.021	.014
Wisconsin	4.8	12.7	1.2	33.8	.425	.239	.031	.017	.012
Wyoming	3.9	9.8	1.0	25.8	.411	.282	.053	.019	.007

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipplers and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.

APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

REFERENCE MATERIALS • ORDER FORMS • PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

Please send me the items marked (X) below.

- ☐ Corrections (if there are any) for this publication — **Construction Industries, Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors, CC82-I-11**

If you purchase several different reports from the 1982 Economic Censuses, you should complete this form from each of the reports and return it to the address shown below to receive publication corrections. However, you should complete the following on **only** one of the forms.

- ☐ Guide to the 1982 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics
- ☐ Monthly Product Announcement — A monthly notice of all products released by the Census Bureau during the previous month — useful primarily to persons who plan to purchase publications, tapes, etc., in the future.

Publication announcements and order forms — Mark (X) subjects in which you are interested.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade | <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Censuses of Outlying Areas (Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Northern Mariana Islands) | <input type="checkbox"/> Governments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade | <input type="checkbox"/> Enterprise Statistics | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Trade |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Service Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses | <input type="checkbox"/> Population |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construction Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> County Business Patterns | <input type="checkbox"/> International Statistics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly Financial Report | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | | <input type="checkbox"/> Guides, Catalogs, etc. |

Name

Organization

Address/PO Box

City

State

ZIP Code

Mail completed form to ↓

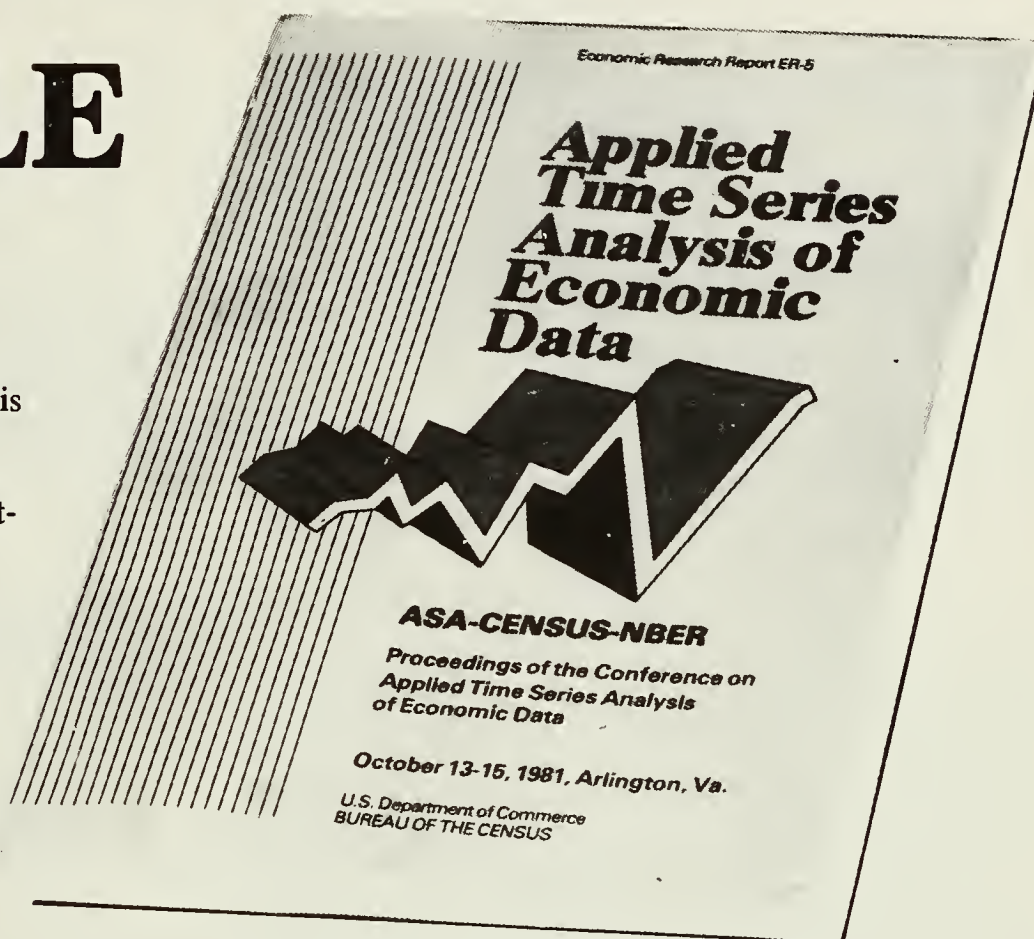
**Customer Services
DUSD
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233**

NOW AVAILABLE

This publication presents the proceedings of the Conference on Applied Time Series Analysis of Economic Data held in October 1981 and cosponsored by the American Statistical Association; Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and National Bureau of Economic Research.

Topics highlighted include:

- Modeling seasonal economic data
- Modeling univariate economic time series
- Modeling multiple economic time series
- Modeling business cycle and expectations data
- Modeling and forecasting economic variables
- Modeling and analyzing preliminary and revised economic data



Applied Time Series Analysis of Economic Data (Economic Research Report, ER-5) is now available from the Bureau of the Census.

(please detach along this dotted line)

ORDER FORM

Please send me _____ copy(ies) of
Applied Time Series Analysis of
Economic Data, ER-5, at \$7.

Name _____

Organization _____

Street Address _____

City, State, and ZIP Code _____

MAIL ORDER FORM WITH PAYMENT TO

Data User Services Division
Customer Services (Publications)
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE
TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

TOTAL AMOUNT \$

Payment enclosed
(Mark one)

- ☐ Check
☐ Money order
☐ GPO coupons

OR

Charge to:
Superintendent of
Documents Deposit
Account Number _____

PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

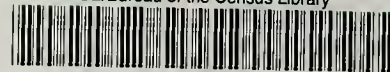


POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-202

Special Fourth-Class
Rate—Book



75029
123



5 0673 01038442 1

Not